b) m is the total number of application zones, in which the flow is initiated,

c) one LZ_n is an application zone for sample (LZ_n, S) and one LZ_n is application zone for Reactant* ($LZ_{n''}$ R*) with $n'' \geq n'$,

B1 cont

d) ----------> is the direction of the flow, and

e) DZ is detection zone, and

In the Claims:

Please cancel claim 5.

Please amend claims 1, 6-8, 11, 17, 18, 22 and 23 to read as follows:

1. (Twice Amended) A method for determination of an analyte in a sample in a flow matrix by use of a transport flow of one or more biospecific affinity reactants, at least one of which is analytically detectable (Reactant*) and one of which is firmly anchored in the matrix (Reactant I), and the flow matrix comprises:

A) an application zone for liquid (LZ), containing buffer and sample and optionally reactants needed for a complete determination, but not Reactant I,

B) a detection zone (DZ) with the firmly anchored reactant (Reactant I) located downstream of LZ, and

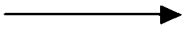
C) optionally one or more zones in which any of the reactants needed for a complete determination, but not Reactant I, has been pre-deposited,

wherein (i) the flow towards the detection zone is initiated by addition of the liquid with sample in the application zone LZ for transport of analyte and reactants towards the detection zone (DZ), and (ii) the amount of the Reactant* bound to DZ is detected, wherein the detected amount is correlated to the amount of analyte in the sample, wherein

B2

I. the flow matrix comprises at least two application zones for liquid arranged substantially adjacent to each other:

$LZ_m \ldots LZ_n \ldots LZ_1$ DZ

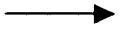
flow direction 

wherein

a) LZ_n is an application zone for liquid, and n is the position of the application zone LZ_n,

b) m is the total number of application zones in which flow is initiated ($m \geq 2$),

c) one LZ_n is an application zone for sample (LZ_n'S) and one LZ_n is for Reactant* ($LZ_{n"}R^*$) with $n" \geq n'$;

d)  is the direction of the flow, and

e) DZ is the detection zone, and

II. flow is initiated by adding liquid to each zone $LZ_m \ldots LZ_n \ldots LZ_1$ ($m \neq n$) in such a way that $liquid_{n+1}$, added to the application zone LZ_{n+1}, contacts the flow matrix substantially simultaneously and is transported through the matrix immediately after $liquid_n$ added to the nearest downstream application zone LZ_n.

B2 1st cont

---

6. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein LZ_{n+1} finishes where LZ_n starts ($m \neq n$).

B3

7. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein application of liquid is performed simultaneously in all $LZ_m \ldots LZ_n \ldots LZ_1$.

8. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein $m \leq 6$; n' is 1, 2 or 3, $n'' > n'$; $LZ_{n'+1}$, $LZ_{n'+2}$, $LZ_{n'+3}$, $LZ_{n'-1}$, and $LZ_{n'-2}$ are application zones for liquids intended for transport of Reactant* or other reactant or buffer without reactant.

11. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein a composition of transported components from an application zone LZ_n is not the same as from the nearest adjacent application zone LZ, in which flow is initiated, (LZ_{n+1} and LZ_{n-1}.

17. (Twice Amended) The method according to claim 1, wherein the method is performed as part of diagnosing allergy or autoimmune disease.

18. (Twice Amended) A device for determination of an analyte in a sample in a flow matrix by use of a transport flow of one or more biospecific affinity reactants, at least one of which is analytically detectable (Reactant*) and one of which is firmly anchored in the matrix (Reactant I), said device comprising a flow matrix having:

A) an application zone for liquid (LZ), containing buffer and sample and optionally reactants needed for a complete determination, but not Reactant I,

B) a detection zone (DZ) with the firmly anchored reactant (Reactant I) located downstream of LZ, and

C) optionally one or more zones in which any of the reactants has been pre-deposited,

wherein

the flow matrix comprises at least two application zones for liquid arranged substantially adjacent to each other:

$LZ_m \ldots LZ_n \ldots LZ_l$ DZ

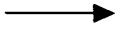
flow direction 

wherein

a) LZ_n is an application zone for liquid, and n is the position of the application zone LZ_n,

b) m is the total number of application zones in which flow is initiated ($m \geq 2$),

c) one LZ_n is an application zone for sample ($LZ_{n'}S$) and one LZ_n is for Reactant* ($LZ_{n''}R^*$) with $n'' \geq n'$;

d)  is the direction of the flow, and

e) DZ is the detection zone, wherein the device is adapted, when flow is initiated by adding liquid to each zone $LZ_m \ldots LZ_n \ldots LZ_l$ ($m \neq n$) in such a way that $liquid_{n+1}$ added to the application zone LZ_{n+1}, contacts the flow matrix substantially simultaneously to transport the liquid $_{n+1}$ through the matrix immediately after $liquid_n$, added to the nearest downstream application zone LZ_n.

22. (Twice Amended) The device according to claim 18, wherein LZ_{n+1} finishes where LZ_n starts ($m \neq n$).

23. (Twice Amended) The device according to claim 18, wherein $m \leq 6$; n' is 1, 2 or 3; $n'' > n$; $LZ_{n'+1}$, $LZ_{n'+2}$, $LZ_{n'+3}$, $LZ_{n'-1}$, and $LZ_{n'-2}$ are application zones for liquids intended for transport of Reactant* or other reactant or buffer without reactant.